FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1836. [NO. 972.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, in great variety, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Valuable Real Estate
AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 4th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, [M.] by virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Amos Kimball, I shall proceed to sell at public Auction, in front of the premises, that valuable Lot on the corner of Hay and Donaldson streets, containing 46 feet front on Hay Street and running back to Franklin Street, with the improvements thereon, which consist of *two large Brick Stores* with *Brick Warehouses* attached, at present in the occupancy of Messrs. Nott & Starr and H. P. Peck. Terms made known at the day of sale.

ROBERT DONALDSON, *Trustee.*
by JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent.*
Fayetteville, January 14, 1836. 71w3

SALES AT AUCTION.

BEING about to remove from this place, I shall sell at Auction, on Wednesday the 10th February next, the whole of my Stock of GOODS, which, being a large and valuable assortment of

Groceries and Dry Goods,

may make it worthy the attention of the Public generally. It consists of

Porto Rico, Lump and Loaf Sugars, Laguira and Rio Coffee, superior Molasses, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, heavy 42 inch Dundee Bagging, black and yellow Bale Rope, Bagging Twine, Alum and Sack Salt, Train and Lamp Oil, Malaga Wine, Raisins, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Swedes and English Iron, German, English and American blister Steel, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, Tea-kettles and Andirons, Collins and King's Axes, cut Nails, Anvils and Vises, Trace and Halter Chains, Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, Rice, White Lead, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black and Sponge Blacking, Shoe ditto, Yellow Soap, Powder and Shot, Putty, Verdigris, Shoe Blacking, Bed Cords, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Letter ditto, Spirits Turpentine and Castor Oil, coarse and fine Shoes, fine Hats, superior Cloths and Cassimeres, Merinos, Circassians, Silks, Calicoes, Vestings, Bed Tickings, Silk and Cotton Pocket Hd'kffs, Ladies' fancy ditto, Bobbinett Laces, Edgings and Footings, Ribbons and Scarfs, French Muslin and Ginghams, together with a general variety of FANCY GOODS, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

—ALSO—

A comfortable Dwelling House and Lot near the centre of business.

E. B. DRAKE.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, *Auct'rs.*
Fayetteville, Jan 13, 1836. 71ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same by the 10th of February next, and all those holding claims against me, are solicited to present them for payment.

E. B. DRAKE.
Fayetteville, Jan. 12th, 1836. 71tf.

N. E. Rum

NOW landing from Steam Boat Clarendon, 5 hhds. and 3 bbls. New England RUM, for sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
January 14 71tf.

Loaf Sugar.

20 barrels of Philadelphia refined SUGAR,
8 tierces of New Orleans " "
For sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
January 14, 1836. 71tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, either in this place, or at Lumberton, whether by Note or otherwise, are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and those neglecting to do so, shall have the claims against them placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Much forbearance having already been exercised, longer indulgence cannot possibly be given.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville Jan 14, 1836. 71-4w.

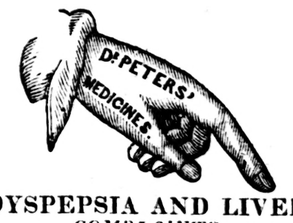
Received and for Sale by the Subscribers,

50 Hds. Bright retailing Molasses,
8 Tierces N. O. Loaf Sugar,
20 Bbls. Philadelphia, do.
15 Qr. casks Malaga Wine,
10 Bbls. Phila. Porter, (in pint Bottles,)
20 Bbls. Copperas,
50 Kegs Nails,
200 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 Bbls. Copperas,
60 Bags St. Domingo Coffee,
50 do. Rio do.
30 Boxes Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12,
15 Bbls. Brown Sugar, superior article,
20 Coils Rope,
20 Mats Cassia,
Also, Pepper, Spice, Madder, Saltpetre, Indigo, &c.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
January 14*th*, 1836. 71*tf*

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville, Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. His work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LEWIS KIDD.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 39tf



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the cheapest and most approved FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation of the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the *"Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,"* for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose its case.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects; they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, invent or and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

For Sale or Rent.

THE Subscriber being desirous to retire to the country on account of ill health, offers for sale the following property:—

The House and Lot whereon he lives, formerly the property of Wm. Waddill, Jr.

A House and Lot near Mr. S. Mims and W. Locke, a desirable residence for a small family.

A Lot, Warehouse and Out Houses near the Flour Warehouse; the Warehouse substantially underpinned for storing Salt, Molasses, or other heavy articles.

A vacant Lot nearly opposite the residence of Wm. B. Wright.

A Lot on Hay Mount, back of Constant Johnson, on the corner opposite, containing one acre.

The Plantation formerly Mrs. Barge's, which has undergone considerable repair within the past year in fencing, &c.

A particular description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase can, by calling on the Subscriber, be shown the premises.

The terms of sale will be liberal. If not sold previous to the 1st February, it will then be offered at Auction, or rented to the highest bidder, together with Household and Kitchen Furniture.

A. BAILEY.
December 28, 1835. 69-4w

PRIVATE SALE.
By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,
40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8×10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.
January 6, 1836.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having, at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, been appointed to sell the Negroes owned in common by the distributees and next of kin of John Whaley, dec'd., in order to effect an equal distribution of the same, hereby gives notice that, pursuant to the decree of said Court, made upon the Petition of said Distributees, he will sell on a credit of six months, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 30th day of January instant the following Slaves, viz: NANNY, a woman; DUBLIN, a boy aged 20 years; PETER, aged 17 years, and MOLLY aged 15 years. (the three last named are very likely.) Bonds with approved securities will be required of the purchasers before the property is delivered.

ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr. *Commissioner.*
Fayetteville, January 1, 1836 70-3w

New Crop Rio Coffee.

C. J. ORRELL.
Has just received by Steamer Clarendon
50 Bags new Rio Coffee, [prime green,]
5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Boxes best bunch Raisins,
10 Casks prime Cheese,
10 Hhds. Do. New Orleans Molasses.
Brick Row, Haymount.
January 5, 1836 70-3t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

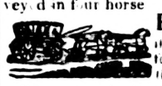
WISHING to decline the business of selling Goods after the 1st of June next, I offer for sale that large and commodious store now in the occupancy of Lacoste & M'Kay. Attached to the store, and in one enclosure are four lots, altogether measuring 300 feet on Front St. and 400 feet on Kershaw St. There are on the lot a large warehouse, smoke house and a cotton shed 200 feet long. The property will be sold together, or the lots will be divided as it may suit purchasers. For the country business, it is well known as one of the best, and safest stands in this town. To an approved purchaser, a long credit will be given, if required.

AUGUSTUS P. LaCOSTE.
Cheraw, 4th Jan 1836. 70-3*t*.

CHANGE OF THE HOUR OF STARTING ON THE
Portsmouth and Roanoke RAIL ROAD.

THE public are informed that Sixty Miles of this Road are completed and ready for the transportation of Passengers and Produce.

A train of Cars will, (from and after Wednesday next, 30th December,) leave the lower end of the Road, near the Market House, daily at 7 1-2, and the Depot at 8 o'clock, A. M precisely, when the bell at the Depot will be rung to announce the departure of the train; and arrive at Margaretville, (the present termination of the road,) to dinner, whence passengers will be conveyed in four horse



Post Coaches to Halifax, N. C. arriving in time for the Southern Stages via Raleigh, &c.

Returning, the Coaches will leave Halifax daily, immediately after the arrival of the Southern Stages, and arrive at Margaretville to breakfast; leave Margaretville at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth the same day in time for the Baltimore and Washington Steam Boats. The advantages of this route are Economy and Despatch.

The fare from Portsmouth to Halifax, by Rail Road and Post Coaches, is only $5, and the whole distance (84 miles,) travelled in ONE DAY.

☞ Passengers will find this the cheapest as well as the most direct and expeditious route. They can leave Halifax in the morning and may arrive at Washington or Baltimore the ensuing morning, or Nine in Philadelphia the same day.

December 28, 1835 70-9t

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

ON Monday, the first day of February next, I will sell at Public Auction, the TRACT OF LAND whereon I now live, lying on the Stage Road leading from Cheraw to Salisbury, thirty five miles from Cheraw, thirteen from Wadesborough, and two and a half from the mouth of Rocky river, containing about eighty acres, on which is a commodious two story Dwelling House, Store House, Machine House, and a 49 Saw Gin and Screw, and a large double or Dutch Barn, with other necessary Buildings. Spring Grove Academy is situated about one-fourth of a mile from the premises. The above is an excellent stand for a Country Store, and has been occupied as such for the last twenty years. There is a Well of excellent water within thirty feet of the dwelling. In point of health, it is not surpassed by any situation in this section.

I will also sell at the same time, one other tract, lying on Buffaloe Creek, on both sides of the main road (as above,) about a half a mile from the above tract, containing six hundred and twenty-five acres, well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, &c. There is about sixty or seventy acres under cultivation, about one half of which is fresh. These Lands are in Anson County.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN BEARD.
Cedar Hill, Dec. 29, 1835 70 3w.

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 26th ult. a negro man who calls his name DAVE, and says that he ranaway from Elisha Rivers, in Florida, that he was subsequently taken up and confined in the Jail of Columbia, S. C. for one year, when he was sold, under the name of Fanny, for the Jail fees, and purchased by Robert Mayrant, to whom he now belongs. He is about 45 or 50 years of age, dark complexion, about 5 feet 11 inches high, has a small scar over the left eye, and a scar on the arm, occasioned by being shot. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

NEILL JOHNSON, Jailer.
Fayetteville, January 6, 1836. 70-tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. Hugh McLane, at Fayetteville, on the 19th of September last, a negro man named DAVE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender built, speaks rather slow; walks a very little lame. He is doubtless lurking in the neighbourhood of Beaver Creek, near the line of Cumberland and Moore Counties, where he was raised, and where his wife and family reside. The Subscriber having purchased him, will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery at the Jail in Fayetteville.

WILLIAM McLEOD.
Cumberland County, Dec. 29, 1835. 69*tf.*

Ready Made Clothing.
G. & L. Hurlbutt

HAVE just received, by the Steamer John Walker, a splendid assortment of

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash
December 21, 1835. 68-6w

P. S. Among the assortment are twelve splendid Goat's hair Camlet BOSTON WRAPPERS

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln-dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY
Fayetteville. May 25, 1835 38tf.

$25 REWARD.

THE above Reward will be paid to any person, for the apprehension of my negro man AARON, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him. Aaron is about 38 years old, light complected, about 5 feet 6 inches high; his front teeth are very white and sound. He has a slight defect in one of his hips, which may be perceived from his walking. He has on, probably, a blue coat and snuff-colored homespun pantaloons, with a wide brimmed fur or felt hat. He ran away the 25th of October last, has a wife at John Hadley's in Chatham, about 15 miles North-west of Pittsborough. He formerly belonged to Peter Perry, of said county, and is well acquainted on the Cape Fear River as far down as Fayetteville, having worked on the river as a boat hand. I think it likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have procured a free pass, or a pass from some person permitting him to hire himself to any one who will employ him. Aaron may attempt to reach Wilmington, and make his escape on board of some vessel.

WOODSON LEA.
Pittsborough, Dec 7. 68*tf*

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

And respectfully invite their friends and former customers to call and examine their Stock, as it is by far the largest we have ever offered in the market, and are determined to sell at the lowest Cash prices at wholesale or retail.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.
Fayetteville, October 3d, 1835. 57 tf.

P. S. Some superior James River Chewing TOBACCO. J. & C.

H. ERAMBERT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and friends that he has just received from New York, where he selected them personally, a handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

In his line, which he will sell at a small advance on New York cost for CASH only, or to such customers as pay on demand. As he expects to leave these capes for the West next Fall, he is determined to do a *CASH BUSINESS,* or keep his Goods on his shelves; finding it better to cry over them than after them. I hope that those who are indebted to me will take this as a hint, and come forward and pay up old scores, or they will have cost to pay, for I am determined to collect my debts and do a Cash Business. All those that think proper to employ me on these terms, shall have my best services to accommodate them;—all goods purchased of me shall have preference. He invites his customers to call and examine his Stock, as he warrants them to be English Goods, and inferior to none in the market. His Stock consists as follows:—

Blue and black CLOTH,
Brown, adelaide and invisible green do,
Drab and double milled grey mixt for Overcoats,
Royal ribbed Cassimeres, latest style,
Checked Cassimere for Pantaloons,
Buckskin Cassimere,
Plain Cassimere of different colors,
A handsome assortment Winter Vestings,
Light fancy Vesting, *for Parties,*
Buff Cassimere, for ditto,
Fancy Velvet Vesting,
Plain Velvet and Satin ditto,
A handsome assortment of Fancy Articles,
Stocks of all kinds,
Linen Collars and Bosoms, plain and ruffled,
Gentlemen's Riding Belts, a useful article in riding,
Buckskin Gloves,
Gum Elastic Suspenders and Garters,
Fancy Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Cravat Stiffeners,
Money Purses, Silk and Buckskin,
Bead Bags,
Gentlemen's Knit Shirts and Drawers. Cotton do,
Cotton Shirts, very fine, ready made,
Ladies' Jackets and Drawers,
India Rubber Aprons, large and small,
And a handsome assortment of *READY MADE CLOTHING,* and will warrant them as well made as any in the State; and a number of articles not mentioned, which he will sell at a small profit for Cash.

N. B. Four good Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately. None but sober, good workmen need apply,—for such the best prices in town will be given.

H. ERAMBERT.
October 26, 1835. 60 3m.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Private Boarding School
For Young Ladies, at Kelvin, near Pittsborough.

THIS Institution, long known as *Mrs. Edward Jones's School,* will hereafter be conducted under the joint superintendence and instruction of *Miss Charlotte C. Jones,* and Mr. *W. H. Hardin.*—The next session will commence on the first Monday in February next, and continue until the middle of July, including a short vacation, when the second session of the year 1836, will commence, which will terminate on the 12th December. A competent Assistant will be employed, if necessary. It is incontemplation to enlarge the accommodations for the School, and before the beginning of the next session, it is expected that every schoolroom convenience for each Young Lady will have been provided.

As it is determined to preserve the private character of the School, the Pupils will board in the families of the Teachers; exceptions to this rule will only be made to meet peculiar circumstances and the special wishes of friends and relations.

TERMS.—Board, (including every necessary,) Tuition, Stationary, and the use of School Books, $75 per session.

Music and Drawing will form separate charges. Books and Stationary will be furnished to the day scholars who reside in the Village and vicinity, and those who may board in other families, at moderate prices.

W. H. HARDIN.
Near Pittsborough, Dec. 20, 1835. 69*tf.*

Rail Road Notice.

BOOKS for Subscription to the Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, are opened at the Branch of the Bank of the State in Fayetteville, under the direction of the undersigned, and will continue open for 60 days from the third Monday in December inst

JOHN HUSKE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
O. P. STARK, } *Commissioners.*
December 26, 1835.

POETRY.

Selected for the Observer.

FROM THE KNICKERBOCKER.

THE HEART.

The human HEART—no mortal eye
Hath seen it springs laid bare:
A beauty and a mystery
Is all that resteth there.
In *love,* how silently 'twill brood
O'er feelings unconfessed,
A bird that feeds in solitude
The younglings of its nest.

Its *hate* is like volcanic fire,
We reck not of its wrath
'Till bursts the lava of its ire
Around our scorching path.
Its *friendship!* oh! the blessed seeds
It strews in time's dark bowers,
That spring through misery's bitter weeds
To crown life's cup with flowers.

The heart's *despair!* what simile
Portrays its gloom aright—
It is the Hell of memory,
Unutterable night.
Its *holiness!* a tree whose bloom
Eternity supplies—
And flocking to whose branches come
The birds of Paradise.

In every human change, the heart
Is but a living lyre;
Where each fierce passion plays a part
Upon a separate wire.
But harsh and wild its tones will be
While passion round them clings,
It never breathes true melody
'Till God hath touched its strings.

E.

From the Jacksonville, E. Florida, Courier, Jan. 7.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES—LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Last night Captain Ross, with several of his company (who preferred riding in the night, to sleeping at Black Creek and marching in to-day,) arrived in town. After the battle at Withlacoochee, the forces under Generals Clinch and Call, returned to Camp Lang Syne. On Sunday last, Gen. Call with the volunteers from Middle Florida started for home; and on Monday, Colonels Warren and Mills, with the volunteers from East Florida, set out on their return, and were last night at Black Creek. They will reach this place to-night.

The volunteers served the time, one month, for which they offered their services. The want of provisions and of every necessary to prevent extreme suffering, and the impracticability of following up the victory gained over the Indians, induced them to return.

It is said Gen. Call intends to raise fifteen hundred men by drafts from the militia, and return to the aid of Gen. Clinch. The East Florida people will have enough to do, and we fear more than they can do, on the home stations, to prevent the Indians from extending their ravages further north. Gen. Clinch must of necessity wait for reinforcements—his forces are hardly sufficient to protect his posts. The whole of East Florida is in danger. The Indians have possession of the Southern portion of it as far north as Bulow's, forty miles south of St. Augustine—Picolata on the St. Johns—Whitesville on Black Creek—Alligator and Suwannee—an extensive and exposed frontier. It is the general opinion, that unless adequate aid is immediately extended to us, the whole of Florida, East of the Suwannee river, will be inevitably ruined. We must not only abandon our property to destruction, but, stripped of all our hard earnings, must fight for our lives, our women and our children.

Where are the fourteen companies reported by the Secretary of War, as now at the disposal of General Clinch? We are told to day by Col. McIntosh, just from camp, that Gen Clinch has only five companies. All communication is cut off between Camp King and Tampa Bay—so that if any companies have arrived at the latter point, they are for the present useless. The undisguised truth is, we want instant aid—men, arms and ammunition. To our sister States, and especially to Georgia and South Carolina, do we look for that assistance which can come in time to save our people from total ruin. Thanks to the Savannah volunteers, who have already magnanimously come on to our protection, that Picolata is strongly and safely garrisoned. We shall be glad to see those spirited and gallant companies that, we were told, were ready to fly to our assistance, on their way to give protection to our country and battle to the Indians.

A great battle was fought on the 31st ult. in which many on both sides were slain and wounded. The battle ground was on the Withlacoochee River, about 35 miles from Camp Lang Syne, and within a few miles of the Indian Warrior Powell's town, where it is supposed the Indian women and children are assembled.

The officers and men engaged on the 31st, we are happy to learn, behaved with great bravery. In fact, such was the disposition of the Indian forces, their boldness and desperate fighting, that nothing but the determined spirit with which the men fought and charged into the swamp, put the Indians to flight and silenced their firing.

The engagement lasted one hour and five minutes.

At the first onset, the Indians on one flank leaped from their hiding places, and in front of the thicket, formed boldly into line with Powell at their head. At this moment, the fire of the whites did execution; the Indians broke, taking to their covert again. It is thought Powell is wounded in the hand.

Return of killed and wounded in the battle of Withlacoochee, Dec. 31st, 1835.

Regular troops—2 artificers and 2 privates, killed—1 captain, 1 1st lieutenant, 1 2d lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, 43 privates, wounded—4 killed, 52 wounded.

Militia, 4th Regiment—wounded, Col. Warren, Maj. Cooper, severely, Lt. John Youmans, privates James Tyson and John Higginbotham, slightly.

Leon troops, 2 privates wounded slightly.

Militia, total 7 wounded.

Aggregate, 4 killed, 59 wounded,—out of 227 men in battle.

Many were shot through their clothes, and some horses killed and wounded. Col Warren's wounded. Gen. Clinch, one ball thro' his cap and had one through his jacket sleeve. The firing was heavy, and the bushes literally cut up around us; how it was that more were not shot I cannot tell.

W. J. MILLS, Lt. Col.

The Indian Agent, Wiley Thompson, Lt Constantine Smith, Erastus Rogers, and two others, murdered by the Indians.

On Monday the 28th ult., a party of ten men dining at the house of Erastus Rogers, sutler at Camp King, were fired upon while setting at table, by a party of Indians. The House was not above 250 yards from the Block House. Rogers was setting at the head of his table, when the first intimation given of the presence of the foe, was a volley of, it is thought, at least 100 shot, poured in upon them through the open door.

The Indians rushed upon the house. Those in, not killed, sprang out of it, at the windows on each side. Five, fleeing for Camp King, escaped. The others, fleeing for a hammock close by, were shot down.

A negro woman, the cook, ran behind the counter, (this was used by Rogers as a store) and hiding behind a barrel, was unobserved by the Indians. They rushed into the house, Powell at their head, threw down the table, and looking around for a moment, left the house.

The five of this party slain, were, Gen Thompson the Indian Agent, Lieut. Constantine Smith, Erastus Rogers, the sutler, Suggs and Hitzler. Through Gen. Thompson were shot fifteen bullets, and sixteen through Rogers. The Indians scalped all, taking off the scalp clear round the head as far as the hair extended, and then leaving in their skulls. The heads of Rogers and Suggs, were shockingly mangled.

The following is an extract of a letter from Judge Reid of St Augustine, to Judge Doggett of this place.

"A few days since, a party of Indians destroyed a Plantation 15 miles from this place, and the day before yesterday, two young men, or rather a young man and a lad, went out to a little place about 3 miles S. W. of Weedman's, to bring in some corn. Their cart was broken, and they were in the act of mending it, when a shot from the adjoining hammock, killed the young man, whose body fell upon the lad. Before the latter could extricate himself, several Indians came running towards him, but fortunately he got the start of them at last, and was pursued into the wood, where he found shelter in a bunch of Palmettoes. They hunted diligently for him—sometimes were within a few feet of him—but it was dark and they did not find him. From his lurking place he saw his companion scalped—the house set on fire—the cart and corn burned—and the body of poor Yanovar thrown into the flames. After the Indians had departed, the poor fellow wandered to Weedman's—alarming that family, and bringing them that night into town. So you see we have our share of the troubles here."

The following particulars are from a Volunteer who was in the action at Withlacoochee:

Gen. Clinch's army consisted of 212 regulars and 550 volunteer militia, who left Fort Crane 29th of December, and on Monday the 31st, by day-light, arrived at the Withlacoochee River, and found instead of a ford, as reported by the guides, a rapid and deep stream, and crossed over 7 men at a time in a canoe—the regulars first crossed over and marched back from the river about 400 yards, and there posted themselves; they remained quiet for two hours—the Indians were marching down the hammock to the river, for the purpose, no doubt, of preventing the crossing of the party of Volunteers, when the sentinels posted in the edge of the hammock by Col. Fannin, discovered them, fired, and retreated to their lines, then Col. Fannin marched his men to the hammock, and received a tremendous fire from the Indians.

Col. Fannin at the head of them, returned the fire and charged the Hammock, by this time about 25 of the Volunteers came up to the battle ground from the river—Gen. Clinch then also came up, again charged the Hammock and the Indians were dispersed. Fourteen dead Indians were discovered, but no doubt many more, (supposed 50,) but were removed, as the slaughter must have been dreadful among them, the regulars having fired 1000 rounds of ball and buck shot during the action. A small party of Indians had fired on the Volunteers on the banks of the Withlacoochee, which was returned and 3 Indians were found dead. The action between the Regulars lasted about 70 minutes. Four Regulars killed, 56 wounded, of Volunteers 4 wounded. Gen. Clinch received in his cap and clothing several shots, and his horse received 2 shots. The battle ground was peculiarly favorable for the Indians.

Late in the day, Gen. Clinch, finding no good ground for camp, determined to recross the river, and did so in good order and reached Fort Crane on the 2d January. All the volunteers immediately returned home their time of service having expired.

Capt. W. M. Graham of the Army, was badly wounded in the shoulder and leg. Lieut. C. Graham was very severely wounded in the chin and leg. Lieutenant Ridgely received a wound in the arm. Lieut. C. Graham had command of his company, and after he fell, the command devolved upon his first Sergeant, (there being no other commissioned officer) who gallantly led them to the charge. Major Lytle, acting as aid to Gen. Clinch, had his Horse shot under him. Col. Warren, of the Volunteers, received a severe wound in

his breast, and his horse received several shots. Dr. Clarke also had his horse shot under him.

The murder of Gen. Wiley Thompson.—We are informed, by persons from Florida, acquainted with affairs there, that this lamented individual fell a victim to his own confidence in the sincerity and friendship of the Indians. We understand that he has been frequently heard to express his confidence in their friendship, and that seemingly, the Indians were extravagantly fond of him, but their fondness was a light which lured to destroy. He had been warned not to expose himself out of the lines of Fort King, but he apprehended no danger. The surprise was complete. The house where he and his party were, was nearly a quarter of a mile from Fort King, and the whole mischief was done in a few minutes.—*Savannah Georgian.*

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Further particulars from Florida.—Every fresh account from this unfortunate Territory, is calculated still more to excite our sympathies. The devastation that is taking place, threatens to make it, for a time, at least, almost a desert. The burning of the sugar mills, and other buildings of the planters, is a misfortune more to be deplored than almost any other that could have happened to them—for the earth may yield the rich cane in the utmost profusion, but if the means of manufacturing it are not at hand, it becomes comparatively worthless.

A considerable portion of the Territory which has been the scene of these depredations, was some time since purchased by the United States from the Indians, whom the Government were to remove by the 8th January. With this understanding, we may say under this pledge, many persons commenced the cultivation of the soil, and devoted their capital, in some instances their all, to the erection of machinery, for the manufacturing of sugar, all of which has been destroyed by the savages. We hope that Congress will take this subject under consideration, and reimburse such as have suffered—and in so doing, it appears to us, that they would only be performing an act of justice, as the Indians should have been removed from the Territory, agreeably to the pledge of the Government.

Major Williams, who arrived here on Tuesday evening, gives a most deplorable account of the state of affairs in Florida. He states that the plantation at Spring Garden, owned by Col. Rees, of this State, has been laid waste by the Indians, the Sugar Works and buildings of all descriptions having been burned, and the negroes, amounting to upwards of 160, taken away.

We have been shewn a letter from Gen. Hernandez, dated St. Augustine, January 7th, from which we make the following extracts:—"I returned yesterday from Augusta, and am sorry to say that the Indians have laid waste most of the settlements South of the Tomoka. Mr Depeyster's Sugar Works and other buildings upon the place, were burned, and all his negroes carried off. At Col Dummett's, they destroyed every article of furniture, and attempted to burn the house, but did not succeed—the fire was communicated to the floor of the house, but put out after the Indians left it. Mr Dunham's large house was burnt. Mr Samuel Williams' dwelling house was also burnt, but not his Sugar House, as the Corn was in it. Previous to the burning of Williams' house, they proceeded to Major Heriot's plantation, burnt his Sugar and Dwelling Houses, and took away all his negroes. Every plantation to the South of Mr. Bulow's, has been either destroyed or abandoned."

Gen. Hernandez expresses the opinion, and there can be little doubt of the fact, that the object of leaving the corn and other provisions on some of the plantations was, that when they returned, with a greater force, they might have supplies at hand.

The following is from the Savannah Georgian of Tuesday last:

"*Battle of Withlacoochee.*—We furnish our readers the following additional particulars of the engagement at Withlacoochee—they come from unquestionable authority.

"About the same time that the regular troops crossed the river, three hundred of the militia volunteers under Gen. Call crossed in the same place—the former were formed in order of battle as fast as they landed: the latter troops however, were not displayed, but remained huddled together on the margin of the river about 300 yards from the scene of action. As soon as the first shot was fired the militia were panic-struck and fled precipitately over the river, one of their captains leading the way and losing his musket in the passage—some twenty of the militia remained and fought gallantly.

If the regulars had been sustained by the militia, the Indians could not have escaped—as it was, however, the enemy, by extending their right and left, were near outflanking the regulars—this was prevented by one of the charges spoken of in our yesterday's paper.

During the action, which lasted one hour and fifteen minutes, the yelling of the savages was incessant, and somewhat appalling; ten times their number of civilized enemies, in an open field, would not have been so formidable. The regulars were compelled to watch their opportunity, and fire by volies, whenever they saw a flash from the thicket. Not a soldier engaged left his ground, not even under the plea of taking away the wounded. The number of the enemy killed and wounded was not ascertained. The killed were interred, and fires built over their graves, so that the Indians obtained no scalps. The action was a very severe one, as is evident from the fact that more than a quarter of the whole command was killed or wounded, of the latter, four mortally. The horse of Col. Fannin received two shots in his body.

Aid to Florida.—In consequence of the unfavorable accounts received here of the present state of affairs in Florida, and especially of the exposed situation of St. Augustine, and the *pressing want of provisions*, occasioned by the number of Negroes and others driven from the Plantations (where every thing has been destroyed by the Indians) to seek refuge in that city, we understand that the Committee of our Citizens—acting in conjunction with Gen. Eustis, have chartered the Steam Boat John Stoney, which left here yesterday, with a detachment of United States Troops, under Captain Porter, and such a supply of Corn, Flour, &c. furnished by the Committee, as will for the present at least afford relief to our suffering Fellow Citizens in Florida, and we trust security to St. Augustine. The latest accounts from Florida, are truly distressing.—*Charleston Patriot.*

It is stated in the Boston papers, that the *Independence* 74, in Charlestown Navy Yard, is about being *razeed* into a frigate of the larger class, to mount 64 guns. The sloop of war *Boston*, of 24 guns, is nearly ready for sea, at the same yard.

Important Discovery.—P. Ritner, Esq., of Karthaus, Clearfield co., Pa., has succeeded in making iron with mineral coal. This iron has been tried, and pronounced by iron masters to be of an excellent quality.

DEATH OF THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.—The Dumfries Courier of the 25th November, announces, on the authority of a letter from Altrive, the decease of JAMES HOGG, better known as the Ettrick Shepherd, on the 21st.

FOREIGN.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival at New York of the ship Victoria, London dates have been received to the 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th of December. It will be seen that the French Ministry have at length intimated that if *'the President would declare in his Message that he acknowledged and adhered to the explanation given by Mr. Livingston, this would satisfy the French Government.'* The quotation is from a French Ministerial journal of a late date.

The approval of Mr. Livingston's letter is in the following words:

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF 1835

"When this latter communication, to which I especially invite the attention of Congress, was laid before me, I entertained the hope that the means it was obviously intended to afford, of an honorable and speedy adjustment of the difficulties between the two nations, would have been accepted; and I therefore did not hesitate to give it my sanction and full approbation.

"The French Government having received all the explanations which honor and principle permitted, and which could in reason be asked, it was hoped would no longer hesitate to pay the instalments now due."

The New York papers containing this news have but partially reached Washington, though a part of the contents of some of them are contained in the Philadelphia Inquirer of Wednesday; upon which the Inquirer remarks as follows:

"Our impression is, that the intelligence received by this arrival is rather pacific, for, in addition to the unequivocal intimation alluded to above, the Paris Moniteur distinctly says: "*There exists at this moment no legitimate cause of war between France and the United States, and in no case shall the aggression come in the first instance from France.*" If, therefore, the French Ministry shall consider the Message of last December in the light in which it has been so generally viewed by our contemporaries—that is, of a pacific and explanatory character—and if there shall be nothing in the forthcoming Special Message calculated to give new offence to France, we may anticipate an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the two countries. Our readers can decide for themselves as to the probabilities under the circumstances of the case."

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

We have received the Moniteur and the Journal de Paris, together with the rest of the Paris journals of Sunday. The following paragraphs, in answer to some assertions of the Carlist papers, appear in the two former:

"It is false that the communication made by order of the French Government to that of the United States had for its object to obtain the insertion of such and such phrases in the next Message of the President. The French Government did no more than make known officially the existence and the tenor of the law of June 17, 1835, as well as the duties imposed on it by this law, and the nature of the explanations which it had a right to expect.

"It is false that the communication made by order of the French Government remained without an answer. This was verbal, as had been the communication.

"Of the same kind were those which took place at Paris between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Charge d'Affaires of the United States. The documents relative to these conferences will be laid on the tables of the two Chambers. If it has been impossible to come to an understanding, nothing has passed, at least, of a nature to render more grave the differences between the two countries.

"Nevertheless, the recall of the American Charge d'Affaires, coming after the measures proposed by the President last year to Congress, hostile to French property, has rendered some precautions necessary. It was the duty of the French Government, under such circumstances, to be prepared, at all events, to protect French interests. Such is the aim of the armaments equipping in our ports—an aim purely defensive. There exists, at this moment, no legitimate cause of war between France and the United States, and in no case shall the aggression come in the first instance from France."

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Paris papers of Monday discuss the relative position of France and America.—The Journals des Debats declares that France "will do neither less nor more than America;" that France has been "insulted at least in appearance," and could not do otherwise than ask for explanation. America has more to suffer from war than France; but war, however untoward for America, may suit General Jackson. It terminates by observing that no person or Government can foretell what the American Executive will do. *The tone of the Ministerial journals is placable in the extreme.* On the other hand, the Constitutionnel asserts that the French Ministers threatened to consider an act of non-intercourse as a declaration of war, and that President Jackson feels himself bound by national pride to persist in demanding the Suspension Act. The mediation of England having, it says, been found impracticable, the French Minister has flung upon the Chamber the responsibility of deciding on this important matter.—The notification that all documents relative to it will be laid on the bureau of the Chamber, proves that such is the Ministerial intention.

LONDON, December 11

The Paris journals of Wednesday have arrived. The announcement of the Moniteur, in reply to the Constitutionnel, that the difference with the United States was merely what it was last year, has calmed the public of the Bourse, and occasioned a considerable rise in the funds. It has not had, however, so favorable an effect upon the Deputies now assembling in the capital, who find their famed amendment set aside, as it were, and the discussion brought back to a point which, in the opinion of all, was long since passed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Dec. 18.

There is little or no change to remark in the market from last week. There was a little improvement in middling qualities of American descriptions, but which has since not been maintained. The sales of the week, including 600 American and 200 Egyptian taken on speculation, and 750 American, 150 Egyptian, and 300 Bengal for export, amount to 21,220 bags. Imports 21,259 bags.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

In one of the Philadelphia papers received last evening, we find the following interesting paragraph, taken from the Evening Edition of the New York Journal of Commerce of Tuesday, (which has not yet reached this city:)

"IMPORTANT.—We have had access to letters from France, written by persons holding such political stations as entitle them to all the consideration of official organs. They say that the French Ministry will not permit any degree of resentment or other passion to enter into their measures towards the United States, and will do nothing except for the promotion of the best interests of France. That (contrary to what has been so often said) they will not commence hostilities on account of any measure on the part of the U. States which is short of actual aggression, not even a non-intercourse, and will under no circumstances strike the first *blow*. Farther, that even though Gen. Jackson should use insulting language or recommend hostile measures, no notice will be taken of it by the Government of France. That the indemnity money will be paid, on receipt of any communication which can, upon the most liberal interpretation, be construed as a compliance with the proviso of the bill of appropriation; and even should no explanation be received during the administration of Gen. Jackson, the money will be remitted to this country immediately on his successor's coming into office. If, on the other hand, the U. States should commence a war, France will go into the combat with all her resources. The writers of these letters evidently anticipated a very warlike message from the President at the opening of Congress; so much more so than they will find it to be, that the most intelligent French gentlemen here feel no doubt that the message will be received as satisfactory."

HIGH LIFE IN ENGLAND.

The Liverpool correspondent of the N Y Star, gives the following picture of a titled dignitary whose "heels are as light as his head:"

I dare say that you have heard of the Duke of Devonshire, leader of the *haut ton* in London, the hero of D'Israeli's novel, "the Young Duke," the "observed of all observers," among matrimonial matrons who have daughters "in the market,"—the man who, with an income of $1,750,000 (£450,000) per annum, cleverly contrives to be over head and ears in debt—in a word, of him who dances so well, and thinks so little, that it was said, with as much truth as bitterness, of his Grace, that "his heels were as light as his head." I shall cut politics for the present, and give a sketch of the Bachelor Duke.

William Churchill Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, has one of the finest incomes and most inexpressive faces in England. Count D'Orsay swears that he would not have the Duke's sheep face for the Duke's fine estates. He is a tall, awkward man,—usually wears a blue coat with huge brass buttons,—has a quantity of whitish hair,—a long, lean, lank countenance,—a lack-lustre eye,—and some half score whitish hairs on his cheeks, by way of whiskers. Such is the leader of the fashionable world in London! Why is he so?—simply because he is a Duke,—a rich Duke to boot;—and gives entertainments at Devonshire House, which, in expense and splendor, rival those of royalty.

To give an idea of the expense to which he goes—he has one of the finest gardens in England (at Chatsworth in Derbyshire,) and his gardener must have peaches, strawberries, &c. &c., for him at Christmas! Each peach (peaches are expensive in England, being about twelve cents each) is carefully wrapped up in silver paper, and transferred to an air-tight box, divided into squares, just fitted to receive them.—Thus they are sent off to London, and the Duke often supplies the royal table with out-of-season fruit, when it can be procured no where else. And for the vanity of this, his Grace expends about £100,000 per year in maintaining the largest range of hot and forcing houses in Europe! Pine apples, cherries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, mushrooms, apples,—in fact, all fruits cultivated in England are forced into very early maturity in these hot houses, which are as well worth visiting as most things in England.

The Duke of Devonshire affects a musical taste—but, unfortunately, he is as deaf as a post! He also aims at being considered a Mecœnas of art and literature.

He was born in May, 1790, and consequently he is now in his 46th year. His father died in July, 1811, two months after his son and successor came of age, 21. The Duke's sisters, each of whom are older than himself, are the present Dutchess of Sutherland and the Countess of Carlisle. The mother of these ladies and the reputed mother of the Duke, was the celebrated and beautiful Georgiana Spencer, Dutchess of Devonshire.

At twenty-one he became possessor of the title and family estates. I have already stated that his income is estimated at,—about $5000 (£1000) a day!

The rain storm of three days has been succeeded by a snow storm of two days, during which more snow fell, than we remember in long years. Notwithstanding the moistness of the earth when the snow fell, it now lies nearly two feet deep on a level.

New York American.

The Longevity of a Pensioner.—"Give a man a pension," said De Foe, "and he'll never die." The same may be said of the tender sex.—Lady Mary Dorchester is annually in the receipt of £115 19s. 6d. ever since January 1764, a period of upwards of seventy-one years and a half!

London paper.

EXTREMES.—*Anecdotes of John Jacob Astor and a Loafer.*—Not long ago, Mr. Astor, transacting some business at one of the banks in Wall Street, got into conversation about wealth, contentment, trade, trouble, &c. "Well," said Mr. Astor, "I have come to dis conclusion—a man may ash well be content wit foive hunder tousand dollar ash try to be rish." Not long since, a person brought up at the Police, was examined—"I am independent," said he.—"How, independent?" "Independent in my circumstances—I'm rich." "You are—what are you worth?" "I have a new coat and pantaloons—three shirts—and fifteen dollars in hard money; I don't care a snuff for nobody." With this, the loafer put his piece of a hat on his head, and walked off. Jack Reeve to the life.

N. Y. Herald.

Hon. Bedford Brown.—The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Courier (a Jackson paper) thus notices the Debate in the Senate on the abolition subject, and the part taken in it by Mr. Brown:

"In the Senate to-day, a very warm and animated debate took place on the subject. It was called up by a petition offered by Mr. Morris, of Ohio, praying for abolition in the District of Columbia. Mr. Calhoun moved that it be rejected. Mr. Morris took a warm stand in defence of the right of petition, and was followed in a very impassioned and excited manner, on the opposite side, by Messrs. Preston, of South-Carolina, Porter, of Louisiana, Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and Benton, of Missouri. Mr. Bedford Brown, of North-Carolina, took up the cudgel in behalf of the people of the North, to the deep surprise of every one in the Senate. The object of his speech, was professedly to calm the fears of the South, and to assert, that the people of the North, did not countenance the views and plans of the abolitionists.

"His speech was a very queer offering at best; and though it was probably well intended, it was precisely such an one as an anti-slavery man would adopt. I doubt not it would have been very satisfactory to Mr. Arthur Tappan. Mr. Brown was most severely and sarcastically rebuked by Mr. Calhoun and Mr Preston. The debate, taken as a whole, was decidedly the most interesting one we have had this season."

Colonel Benton.—We have before us a pamphlet, published some ten years ago by Mr. Edward Bates, of Missouri, in which he makes allusion to the conduct of Col. Benton, while at College at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. During the last summer we spent some time in that State, and the particulars were detailed to us by several of her most distinguished citizens. No man who has ever been in public life, is so much indebted to the forbearance of the public press; and it requires all the impudence of the Senator of Missouri, to look an honest man in the face. We have heard that, out of pity for his widowed mother the civil prosecution which would have rendered him infamous was arrested, but that he was expelled the society of which he was a member. We have also heard, that by an extraordinary effort that resolution of expulsion has lately been expunged. As Mr. Benton is the author of the celebrated expunging resolutions; and as the same evil which lay at the root of his transgression, "the spoils," is the acknowledged principle upon which the party act, it will be impossible to prevent an association in the public mind, of his original offence with his present attempt to expunge the resolution of the Senate.—*U. S. Tel.*

The following letter to the Editor of the Pendleton Messenger gives some account of the way things are managed in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1835.

My Dear Sir:—We are, as you will see, in the midst of a very exciting debate; the Van Buren men, seeking to avoid any vote on the rejection of the Abolition Petitions, from a fear of forcing their men to give a vote which must compromit them,—the Northern men dare not vote for rejecting them from the dread of the Abolitionists, for they are already strong enough as a party to be dreaded; and the Southern wing of their party dare not vote against it. The truth is not to be disguised, that our dearest rights and even existence, are made a stake for political gamblers to play for.—To give you some idea of the state of things here, I will mention two facts, and if they do not show the American People to what a depth we have sunk, nothing will; and it is proper that they should know, what sort of men some of those are who wield the power of this confederacy.

A member of Congress was elected a few days since, either while a member or just after his term had expired, I believe the former, assistant door-keeper, and is now serving in that capacity. But another still more revolting fact—there are fifteen or twenty boys employed to attend in the House and wait on the members—take their letters to the office, go on errands, hand water, &c. A member of Congress from New York, now in his seat, brought his son here with him and got him a place as one of these waiters, and he is now the waiting-boy of those members with whom his father claims equality. I feel that it is degrading, not only to the body of which I am a member, but to the American character. In truth, my dear Sir, badly as you may think of the condition of things here, you can form no adequate idea of the truth, unless you were here. No single question can be broached that the primary consideration is not, what effect will this have on the Presidential election. What is to come of it God only knows—I see no remedy unless it be to keep out of the hands of the Government as much as we can of the means of corruption—if we do not, the time is not distant when, if it is not so already, our Government will be the most corrupt upon the face of the earth. The President will do all that is in his power to get us into a war with France. He may not be able to do it this session, but think it by no means certain that he may not place us in a position that it cannot be avoided. Whatever else may come of it, of one thing I think there is no doubt, that we shall not come out of it even with the forms of a free Government.

Yours, truly,

W. THOMPSON, Jr.

The New York Daily Advertiser says, "The Eighth of January passed off in that city on Friday last, without the slightest notice even from those prints that were accustomed to reverence the day. No feasts, balls, parades, orations, or salutes marked the occasion. A year or two ago, the Eighth of January was considered by some more sacred than the Fourth of July. The praises of the Chief were echoed from Maine to the far West. What a change, merely because the old Roman is near the close of his *political usefulness*. The patriots now "worship the Rising Sun," and no longer "bow to him whose race is run."

New Orleans, Dec. 30.

THE SUGAR CROP.—We were informed by a gentleman who has just finished grinding, that he will only make about 425 hhds. sugar, where he usually obtained 1400. The same deficiency in the crops prevail throughout the State. Sugar is selling on plantations at *nine* cents per lb. We would not be surprised, should it go up to 12½ before the winter closes.—*Union.*

Longevity.—An old negro man died in Norfolk, Va. on the 2d inst. at the advanced age of *one hundred and twenty years.*—He was an African by birth, but had resided in Norfolk for 95 years.

The Supreme Court of the United States commenced its annual term at the Court Room in the Capitol yesterday. Present, Associate Justices Story, Thompson, McLean, Baldwin, and Wayne, being all the present Members of the Court, (the offices of Chief Justice and one of the Associate Judges being vacant.) The Court will, we understand, proceed with the docket this day.—*Nat. Int.*

Presidential Nomination.—The Members of the Legislature of Virginia, friendly to the election of Mr. Van Buren as President, met together last week, and nominated him for the Presidency, but not Col. Johnson for the Vice Presidency! This was thought to be too strong a dose to be swallowed, even with the gag on, so they nominated Judge Smith, of Alabama (formerly of South Carolina) for this station. What will "the party" now do in this State?—Will they follow in the wake of Virginia, or still endeavor to force the Baltimore nominee down the throats of the faithful? The Van Buren party have a favorite epithet for the Whigs, which will apply now with peculiar propriety to themselves, viz:—"the *pie-bald* party." Running Johnson in one State, Smith in another, and in a third, some one else, as we shall see, when the Pennsylvania Ticket is formed.

Raleigh Register.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—We state with pleasure, that the subscription for Stock has been very considerably increased since our last. The greatest animation prevails on the subject, and there seems but one mind as to the certainty of the construction of the Road, and the benefits which it will confer. Forming a link in the grand chain of Rail Roads, extending from North to South, through all the Atlantic Cities, it must command the confidence of capitalists, both at home and abroad. Let those then, who feel no other interest in the matter, but as a mere question of profit and loss, come forward and invest their funds in valuable Stock, while they can do so at *par;* for unquestionably, in a short time, it will command a handsome premium.—*Ral. Reg.*

Arrest of a Murderer.—We learn from a friend at Selma, Alabama, that Thomas Curtis, who murdered Thomas Cash in Anson county, in N. C. about the year 1823 and fled, has been apprehended in Alabama, and committed to jail in Mobile. Judge Garrow, before whom he was examined, has informed the Governor of this State of the fact; and we learn from his Excellency that measures are now in train for causing Curtis to be returned to this state for trial.

Raleigh Standard.

Pork.—Only 60,000 hogs have been slaughtered the past season in Cincinnati, and but few more to come in. The number slaughtered in the previous year was 152,000, besides which, about 10,000 were brought in by the farmers already slaughtered. A steam engine is about to be introduced for cutting sausage meat.

Will Wonders never cease.—We have now at our office the model of a machine for picking Cotton out of the boll; and to say the least of it, it is certainly a very ingenious piece of work. It is simple in its construction. A number of wheels abreast, have attached to their rims a number of pendulous oval shaped pieces of wood, set with card teeth bent upward. These wheels are fixed in front of a cart and moved by the motion of the cart wheels. The cart dip among the branches of the cotton stalk, seize the cotton, draw it out, and as they descend again in their rotation pass through a breast or space armed also with straight teeth which relieve the cards and deposite the cotton on the bottom or plane of the cart, whence it is drawn back by hand with a rake until the cart is full. To us it seems impossible that the machine can pick a field clean; but suppose it leaves half the bolls untouched, it is still a most valuable discovery, if it pick the other half as fast as a horse can walk from row's end to row's end. Whether it fail or succeed, it is a machine highly creditable to the ingenuity of Mr. Emmons, the inventor.

Augusta Sentinel, 12th inst.

Rail Road Accident.—We learn that a melancholy accident occurred on our Rail Road during the first part of last week—by which two of the Engineers were killed instantaneously, and another man had his leg broken. The accident was caused by the parting of the axle-tree of the Locomotive. The two Engineers killed were young men and brothers—the only support of their mother, who resides in Charleston, and is left by their death utterly destitute.

Charleston Courier.

A Yahoo, in Boston, from the country, seeing the sign of "*Finding Store,*" over a shop, walked in, and observing the shelves to be well filled, thus accosted the proprietor. "By golly, you're a lucky feller to *find* all these ere things. I wonder if you haint found that umberreller I left in the market the other day?"

Gormandism.—A man of property, who had for years been abusing his stomach, at last found his health on a rapid decline. Nature could endure it no longer. He went to consult the celebrated Dr. Spring, of Watertown, Mass. He stated the symptoms of his case so clearly, that the learned physician could not mistake the nature of his disease. "I can cure you, sir," said he, "if you will follow my advice." The patient promised most implicitly to do so. "Now," says the doctor, "you must steal a horse." "What! steal a horse?" "Yes—you must steal a horse. You will then be arrested, convicted, and placed in a situation where your diet and regimen will be such that in a short time your health will be perfectly restored.—*Literary Gazette.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Supreme Court.—Robert T. Paine, of Edenton, and James C. Dobbin, of Fayetteville, have been admitted to practice in the Superior Courts of Law.

We continue our diary of proceedings:

Saturday, Jan. 9.

Den *ex dem.* Dobson *v.* Murphey. Argued by Devereux for Plaintiff and Pearson for Defendants.

Young's heirs *v.* Carson *et al.* Argued by Pearson for Defendants.

Bennett *v.* Williamson. Argued by Graham for Defendant.

Kello *et al v.* Maggett *et al.* Argued by Kinney for Plaintiffs, and Iredell and Badger for Defendants.

Monday, Jan. 11.

Harrison *v.* Williams *et al*—Submitted. Nash for Plaintiff, and Devereux for Defendants.

Arnold *v.* Arnold. Submitted by Mendenhall for Plaintiff, and Nash for Defendant.

Harris *v.* Casey *et al.* Submitted by Pearson for Defendant.

Picket *v.* Cooper *adm.* Submitted by Stanly for Plaintiff, and Henry for Defendant.

Koonse *et al v.* Bryan *et al.* Argued by Badger for Plaintiff, and Bryan and Stanly for Defendants.

Clowd *v.* Martin *et al.* Argued by Badger for Plaintiff, and Nash for Defendant.

Foye and wife *v.* Bell. Argued by Bryan for Plaintiff.

Cullen *v.* Rountree's Exr. Dismissed.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Collier *v.* Bank of Newbern. Argued by Stanly for Plaintiff.

Albertson *v.* White. Argued by Iredell for Plaintiff, and Kinney for Defendant.

Watkins *v.* Winslow *et al.* Argued by Iredell and Kinney for Defendants.

Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The Court were engaged in writing out their opinions.

Thursday, Jan. 14.

Ruffin, C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in Doe *ex dem.* Wood *v.* Harrison, from Jones—Judgment below affirmed.

Gaston, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in Askew *v.* Reynolds, from Bertie—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted. Also, in the case of Clancy *v.* Overman, from Guilford—new trial granted. Also, in the case of McGehee, *v.* Sneed *et al.* in Equity, from Caswell—bill dismissed. Also, in the case of Freeman *et al v.* Hill *et al.* in Equity, from Wake—decree for Plaintiffs.

Daniel, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in Jones *v.* Young, from Person—new trial granted. Also, in the case of Shaw *v.* Stewart *et al.* from Guilford—new trial granted.

Carr *v.* Holliday, (2 cases,) argued by Devereux for Plaintiff, and Stanly for Defendant.

Ochiltree *v.* Wright *et al.*—Argued by Stanly for Plaintiff, and Badger and Henry for Defendants.

Symington *v.* McLin—Argued by Badger for Plaintiff, and Stanley for Defendant.

University *v.* McCanne—Submitted—Badger for Plaintiff, Henry and Stanley for Defendant.

Bryan *v.* Wadsworth—Argued by Stanly for Plaintiff, and Badger for Defendant.

Friday, Jan. 15.

Littlejohn *v.* Williams *et al.*—Argued by Nash for plaintiff, and Pearson for defendant.

Saturday, Jan. 16.

Edwards *et al. v.* University. Argued by Pearson for plaintiffs and Badger for defendants.

Florence *et al. v.* Graham—Argued by Badger for Plaintiffs, and Pearson for defendant.

Gwinn *et al. v.* Wellborn *et al.*—Submitted by Iredell for plaintiffs.

Green *v.* Caldcleugh—Submitted by Pearson, for defendant.

Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Esq., we understand, has been appointed Commissioner, by his Excellency Governor Spaight, in accordance with the act of Assembly on the subject, passed at the last session, to proceed to the northern cities for the purpose of negotiating a loan of $400,000, the proceeds of which are to be applied in payment of the instalments on the shares of stock reserved to the State in the Bank of the State of North Carolina.—*Raleigh Standard.*

'American Morals.'—The London Standard and the Times, under this head, copy with apparent faith, and comment with cordial satisfaction upon, the absurd and manifest *Hoax*, published in some of our papers last summer, of a cat being put into a cannon, and discharged into the midst of a festive party, killing one lady, upsetting many decanters, and finally being extricated, *alias*, from a board, "inch thick," through which its head was driven!

"It is no wonder," says an English traveller in America, "that the people here die of consumption, for they keep all their windows down, and do not continually supply their rooms with fresh air."

"It is no wonder,' says a German tourist in England, 'that the people here die of consumption, for they have always their windows open, and sit in draughts.

Vegetable Curiosity.—A friend of ours, a few days since, presented us with a Sweet Potatoe, the shape of which presented the appearance of a snake coiled up, ready to make battle with his adversary.

Milton Spectator.

Pray, Brother, how did the thing look out of its eyes? Venomous or not? You know potatoes always have eyes.

Salisbury Watchman.

A new census of the State of Illinois has recently been taken, the details of which have not yet been received, but the aggregate population is found to be about 275,000, or a gain of 117,425, nearly 75 per cent in five years! This flourishing State has entirely grown up within thirty-five years, the population in 1800, being only 215.

Judge P. P. Barbour has written a Letter declining to be considered a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, under the nomination made by the State Rights' party of the State of Georgia.

Another Fauntleroy Affair.—An astounding developement had taken place in Buenos Ayres, by which it was discovered that Mr. Fred'k Hornung, confidential clerk or manager, in the house of Sebastian Lezica and Brothers, had committed forgeries upon that house to the amount of nearly a million of dollars. The house in consequence failed—and to complete the tragedy, Mr. Manuel Lezica, arriving in town from Corrientes, and suddenly becoming acquainted with the events which had occurred, terminated his life by suicide. Among other debts due by Hornung, was about $100,000 to poor German emigrants.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1836.

Washington, Jan. 15, 1836.

"DEAR SIR:—Much anxiety is felt here and has been felt for the last week, to see the Special Message, which was promised by the Executive upon the receipt of Dispatches from Mr. Barton, our late Charge at Paris. The Dispatches came a week ago, and for several days Mr. Barton and Mr. Livingston have both been in the City, and we hear that frequent Cabinet councils have been held, and yet not a syllable is communicated by the President to Congress on a subject so deeply interesting to the country.

"Rumour says the Cabinet is divided in relation to ultimate measures;—that the President is in favor of warlike measures, but that most of the heads of Departments are opposed to his views. At any rate, there must be some want of *unity* in their opinions, or some new demonstration is to be made, with a view to affect the state of parties, and to have some influence on the Presidential election.

"It is not a little remarkable, that while Congress is kept in utter ignorance of the nature of the Dispatches, and of our relations with France, though all this information has been in the hands of the Executive for more than a week, we are called upon to make enormous appropriations for the increase of the Navy, improvement of Fortifications, &c. to an amount exceeding the surplus revenue now in the Treasury. We certainly *need*, as well as desire, light on this deeply exciting subject."

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1836.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, convened pursuant to public notice, to consider what measures were necessary to adopt for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in New York,

Thomas N. Cameron, Esq. was called to the Chair, and J. W. Wright appointed Secretary.

On motion of Hon. Robert Strange.

Resolved, That the citizens of the Town of Fayetteville sympathise deeply in the calamity which has befallen the most flourishing commercial emporium of the United States, and are seriously desirous to alleviate it to the extent of their ability.

Resolved, That they entertain a grateful sense of the liberality and kindness manifested to them by the citizens of New York, under a like affliction, and feel it as a debt they can never repay.

On motion of John Huske, Esq.,

Resolved, That the Magistrate of Police appoint a Committee of two citizens from each Ward, whose duty it shall be to solicit contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in New York, and that the contributions collected, be forwarded by the Magistrate of Police to the Treasurer of the Committee of Relief, to be appropriated as to them may appear most judicious.

The Chairman named the following Committee:

From Ward No. 1. *Paris I. Tillinghast, Samuel T. Hawley.*
2. *Charles T. Haigh, Edw'd W. Willkings.*
3. *Jones Fuller, Charles P. Mallett.*
4. *Edward J. Hale, Constant Johnson.*
5. *John M. Strong, Warren Winslow.*
6. *David Anderson, Thos. L. Hybart.*
7. *James Kyle, John Winslow.*

Adjourned.

T. N. CAMERON, *M. P. Ch'n.*
J. W. WRIGHT, *Sec'y.*

White Meeting.—In the Raleigh Register of Tuesday last, we find a notice of an intended meeting of the friends of Judge White in Wake county, to be held on the 30th inst. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of the State, to be supported by the White party at the next August elections; also to recommend a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency, and to appoint Delegates to a District Convention, to nominate an Elector. We are glad to see this movement, and trust it will be promptly seconded by the party in every other county in the State.

Among those spoken of for the office of Governor, we believe that Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of Wilmington, is most prominent. He is a firm Whig, and always belonged to the Republican party, when the term meant something more than devotion to a man. He has repeatedly served the people in our Legislature and in Congress; and in every situation, his strong mind, his patriotic devotion to the good of the country, his excellent private character, and gentlemanly deportment, have secured him the respect of all parties. We shall hail his nomination with pleasure.

The last Salisbury Carolinian has presented the name of Gen. Thos. G. Polk as a suitable person to fill the office.

The Seminole War.—Our readers are referred to the first page of this paper, for the latest accounts of the disastrous war into which the people of Florida have been forced by the Indians. The situation of the white inhabitants is truly distressing.

The French Question.—We congratulate our readers upon the tone of the last advices from France. They have produced a very general expectation, which we ardently hope may be realized, that all differences will soon be removed.

Sales of U. S. Bank Stock have been made in New York and Philadelphia at $117 and $118.

Illinois.—By private letters, we learn that on the 27th ult., W. L. D. Ewing was chosen a Senator in Congress from this State, vice Mr. Kane, deceased. Mr. Ewing has been an efficient friend of Mr. Clay, and opponent of Gen. Jackson.—*N. Y. Amer.*

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, the debates during the last week have been interesting, on the subjects of Abolition and the differences with France. On the former subject, an animated debate occurred on Mr. Calhoun's motion to reject the petitions from Ohio.—Mr. C. made this motion because the petitions were a foul slander on nearly one-half of the States; because Congress had no power over the subject; because he regarded this as an attempt to assail the weak point, the District of Columbia, first, and afterwards the States. Mr. Morris of Ohio opposed the motion. Mr. Porter of Louisiana and Mr. Preston of S. C. advocated it. Mr. Buchanan of Pa. was totally opposed to the interference of Congress with the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia as well as in the States; but opposed the rejection of the petitions. Mr. Benton was in favor of the motion. Mr. Tyler of Virginia did not think the motion met the case. It did not go far enough. He wished a positive disclaimer on the part of Congress of all competence to act on the subject; and he thought the Senate was disposed to give such a disclaimer. Mr. Brown was in favor of laying all such petitions on the table without printing; by which course Congress would mark them with decided reprobation, all debate would be avoided, and the agitation of the subject in Congress be prevented. Mr. Preston was astonished at the remarks of the gentleman from North Carolina. "Every Governor of every slave-holding State" said Mr P "has called the attention of its Legislature to this subject—the whole public mind has been convulsed—all men of all parties are shaken and excited—and lo! the Senator from North Carolina exhorts us to be quiet! An enemy, savage, remorseless, and malignant, is thundering at our gates; and the gentleman tells us to fold our arms! Our hearths and altars are running with blood and in flames:—be quiet! says the gentleman. The storm is bursting upon us that is to sweep away the bulwarks of our freedom and union, and fill the land with convulsion and anarchy:—but *sit still!* says the honorable Senator. He sees no danger, no cause of alarm; no, not the slightest. Petitioners, the mad instruments for accomplishing this unhallowed work, are thronging here by thousands; incendiary pamphlets are circulated; incendiary meetings held; insult, threats, and denunciation are heaped upon us—but we are not to lift a voice, or raise a finger! Oh! no, sir, keep quiet! all around is a profound calm! Sir, we, whose lives and property are at stake—we, who have every motive to move—are we alone to be quiet? It may be that there is some object in this. It may be that wicked and designing men have mixed up this matter with others foreign to it. I trust not, sir; I trust that all parties will act in harmony with each other on a point which so immediately affects the public weal. The South, sir, has not produced this excitement. She has not sought this discussion. It has been accomplished by other men and other means. By these selfish and morose fanatics, these wild disturbers, whose schemes will involve this country and the world in confusion and calamity."

Mr. Brown replied. He was opposed to any discussion which went to call in question the rights of the South. "He would go further. Whenever our northern friends shall attempt in the slightest degree to interfere by legislative action with the rights of the South, (and he could with pleasure say that they had shown every disposition to repress such interferences,) let us depart from them—depart peaceably."

Mr. Calhoun followed. He drew a proper distinction between the *exclusive* right of legislation which Congress had over the District, and the *unlimited* right claimed for it by these petitions. "There are" said he, "many and important limitations on its powers in the District as well as in the States. Congress cannot in the District abridge the liberty of the press; it cannot establish a religion by law; it cannot abolish jury trial. In granting the exclusive right of legislation, the Constitution only intended to exclude all other legislative authority within the District, and not to create an absolute and despotic power in Congress over the lives and property of its citizens. Nor was the opinion less erroneous, that Congress has the same unlimited power here that the States had within their respective limits. The two powers were wholly different. The latter was original, inherent, and sovereign; while the former was a derivative and delegated trust-power, given by the States for special purposes, and subject to be altered and rescinded at their pleasure."

"But (said Mr. C.) the Senator from North Carolina objects to a refusal to receive these slanderous and abusive petitions, for fear it should cause excitement and agitation. To avoid this, he recommends that they should be received and laid on the table, there to slumber quietly. He (said Mr C.) well knew that there were two modes to prevent agitation, which, according to the difference of temperament and character, were resorted to: the one to receive and quietly pocket the insult; and the other by repelling them promptly and decisively. Now, he would ask the Senator whether, if one should petition him, and pronounce him in his petition to be a robber, kidnapper, pirate, with all the other abusive terms used in these petitions, to which of the two modes would he resort? Would he quietly take the petition and put it in his pocket, (lay it on the table,) or would he knock the scoundrel down? I am sure I need not wait an answer."

In conclusion, he was anxious that these vile petitions should first be rejected, and then the sense of the Senate be expressed, that Congress had no right over the subject, and much would be done to restore quiet. The subject was then laid over, and has not since been taken up.

On the subject of our French relations, Mr. Clay offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate (if it be not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest) whether, since the termination of the last Congress, any overture, formal or informal, official or unofficial, has been made by the French Government to the Executive of the United States, to accommodate the difficulties between the two Governments respecting the execution of the convention of the 4th day of July, 1831; and particularly whether a despatch from the Duc de Broglie, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the French Charge d'Affaires at Washington, was read, and a copy of it furnished by him to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of indicating a mode in which these difficulties might be removed.

Resolved, also, under the restriction above mentioned, in the event of any such overture having been made, That the President be requested to inform the Senate what answer was given to it; and, if a copy of any such despatch was received, that he be further requested to communicate a copy of it to the Senate.

Mr. Leigh offered the following additional resolution:

Resolved, also, under the restriction before mentioned, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the note of M. Serurier, mentioned in his message of the 25th February, 1835, and not then communicated, for reasons stated in the report of the Secretary of State to the President, of the same date.

The resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Benton introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the surplus revenue of the United States, and the dividends of stock receivable from the Bank of the United States, ought to be set apart and applied to the general defence and permanent security of the country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the Senate to be informed of—

1st. The probable amount that would be necessary for fortifying the lake, maritime, and gulf frontier of the United States, and such points of the land frontier as may require permanent fortification.

2d. The probable amount that would be necessary to construct an adequate number of armories and arsenals in the United States, and to supply the States with field artillery (especially brass field pieces) for their militia, and with sidearms and pistols for their cavalry.

3d. The probable amount that would be necessary to supply the United States with the ordnance, arms, and munitions of war, which a proper regard to self-defence would require to be always on hand.

4th. The probable amount that would be necessary to place the naval defences of the United States (including the increase of the navy, navy yards, dock yards, and steam floating batteries) upon the footing of strength and respectability which is due to the security and to the welfare of the Union.

These resolutions gave rise to a long debate, which turned principally upon the causes of the failure of the bill of last session for arming the fortifications, &c. Mr. Benton charged the fault upon the Senate. Mr. Leigh indignantly repelled the charge, and gave a brief history of the circumstances which led to the loss of the bill, showing that it was in the possession of the other House, and was not returned to the Senate. Mr. Preston also warmly repelled Mr. Benton's calumny upon the majority of the Senate. But, said he, "Passing over the several bills of indictment which the Senator from Missouri has found against this Senate, I must be permitted to congratulate this body upon one remark that has fallen from the honorable gentleman—He says that the clouds which are lowering in the horizon will soon be dissipated; that our fears will soon be silenced; that there will be no French war! Sir, I never supposed there would be. I never supposed that these two great countries would expend their blood and treasure about a point of honor which it might well become two duellists to stand upon. In my opinion, the last message of the President ought to be satisfactory to France, and I believe it will be so considered by the French ministry, if no new cause of irritation intervenes. I think so, because, throughout this controversy, the French King and ministry have manifested a pervading and earnest desire to adjust the difficulties between the two nations; and this, too, while the negotiations, on our part, have occasionally approached, at Paris, a tone of angry urgency, and *here* of personal petulancy, which, in my judgment, does not properly belong to the conduct of such affairs. Be this as it may, the controversy is now narrowed down to so minute a point, that I do believe it is impossible for two nations, in civilized age, to go to war about it. Certain it is that France will not commence hostile aggression. Her position in the controversy is purely defensive."

The debate was continued by Messrs. Clayton, Ewing, Goldsborough, Benton, Porter, and Webster. Mr. Goldsborough moved to strike out the original resolutions, and to insert, "That all the revenue and power of the Government should be relied on and pledged for the national defence." Before any question was taken, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

Mr. Black of Miss. presented a petition which elicited some little debate, on the subject of fraudulent speculations in the public lands. It was referred; so that the subject will doubtless be thoroughly examined into.

Mr. Calhoun's bill to limit the terms of office of certain officers therein mentioned, has passed its third reading in the Senate, 24 votes to 18.

A bill for the relief of the New York sufferers, reported by Mr. Webster, from the Committee of Finance, has passed the Senate, and been read twice in the House. It provides for extending the credit on custom house bonds.

House of Representatives.—Nearly a whole day was consumed in debating the propriety of receiving a Memorial from the Legislature of the *State* of Michigan. The House refused, by a vote of 138 to 61, to *reject* the memorial, and finally received it, with a proviso that it should be considered as the memorial of *citizens* of Michigan.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis, it was, after a brief debate, and by a vote of 164 to 18,

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the naval force in commission.

The bill appropriating $120,000 for the suppression of the Indian disturbances in Florida, has passed both Houses.

A resolution is before the House, to institute an inquiry into the expediency of modifying the organization of the Military Academy at West Point, or of abolishing it.

The Naval appropriation Bill, produced, on the 13th instant, a warm debate, as does every other bill or resolution into which our French relations can be drawn.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Cambreleng, Wise, Sutherland, Vanderpoel, Bell, Parker, Mason, of Virginia, Miller, and Harper participated, was agreed to.

Mr Cambreleng then moved to amend the bill by striking out the sum of nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as the sum to be appropriated for launching, refitting, and putting in commission of ships of war, and inserting two millions of dollars.

On this motion a debate arose, in which Messrs. Cambreleng, Thompson, of South Carolina, Sutherland, and Bynum took part.

Mr. Bynum, without concluding his remarks, gave way to a motion to adjourn; and the subject has not since been resumed.

Petitions were presented to the New York Legislature, in two days, for the incorporation of thirty new Banks, and for an increase of the capital stock of nine others. Also for the incorporation of eighteen Rail Road and Canal Companies, and six Insurance Companies,

The Bank of Newbern has declared a further dividend of its capital stock of seven per cent.

Bank Stock.—A few shares of the new Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, on which $20 a share only has been paid, were sold in this City, last week, at $25 per share.
Raleigh Register.

Banks of Massachusetts.—By the returns of the several Banks, showing their condition on the first Saturday of May, 1835, it appears that the whole number then existing in that Commonwealth was 106, with an aggregate capital of $30,410,000.

The Alexandria Gazette of Wednesday, says—"A division *is said* to exist in the Cabinet in relation to the course to be recommended with regard to France. Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Kendall, it is said, urge war measures—Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Cass and Mr. Dickinson, it is said, are more inclined to peace. The President is highly displeased at the course of France, and personally, is not disposed to remain quiet."

NOMINATION OF MR. TYLER.—To the letter from the officers of the Maryland State Convention, announcing to the Hon. JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, his nomination for the Vice Presidency by that body, Mr. Tyler has returned the following answer, by which it will be seen he accepts the nomination:

Washington, Jan. 5, 1836.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 24th December, communicating the fact of my having been unanimously nominated by the Whig State Convention of Maryland for the Vice Presidency of the United States, in consequence of my necessary absence from this city, was not received until this morning. I beg that you will present to the members of that Convention, my most profound acknowledgments for the high and unexpected honor which they have conferred upon me. I could have received from no State in the Union so flattering a tribute of respect and confidence, with greater sensibility. Identified as is the State of Maryland with the most glorious events of our revolutionary history—distinguished as have been her citizens, not more for their valor than for their devotion to the principles of civil liberty—to be deemed worthy to be recommended to their suffrages for the second highest office known among men, is an honor of which I might justly be proud, and to which I had not bethought me to aspire.

To our fellow-citizens of the United States happily belongs the power of selecting, for their trustees, whomsoever they may please, to fill the two highest offices known to the Constitution. In the free exercise of their sovereign will, it is the duty of all to acquiesce. For myself, I neither ask nor expect any thing; but if I shall be esteemed worthy to fill the station to which I have been nominated, my duty will be to submit to the public will.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with high respect, your fellow-citizen,

JOHN TYLER

To Wm. Bradley Tyler, President, and others

Mr. Sprague, in his recent address at the Plymouth celebration, states that three times, in the Electoral College, New England had supported Southern men for the Presidency, unanimously,—once, with one dissenting—repeatedly by large majorities; while, from the organization of the government down to this day, *only nine votes had been thrown by all the States south of the Potomac, for Presidential Candidates residing north of it.*
Newburyport Herald.

HARRISBURG, Pa. Jan. 11.

Mr. Lawrence's resolutions for the distribution of the surplus revenue passed the House of Representatives on the second reading, to-day, by a vote of 70 to 12!!—Whether the resolution will get through the "aristocratic branch of the Government," as a Jackson man would say, remains to be seen. It was observed that the seats of some of the "faithful" became *vacant* about the time the vote was taken!!

In the Supreme Court yesterday, resolutions in honor of the memory of Chief Justice Marshall, adopted at a bar meeting on the preceding day, were presented by Mr. Clay, and, on his motion, entered on the minutes of the Court; to which the Court assented, with some appropriate remarks by its presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Story.
Nat. Intelligencer.

Jackson City.—Some capitalists of New York are about founding a new city, to be called Jackson City, in this District. Yesterday the corner-stone was laid by President Jackson. A large concourse of people was assembled; an Oration delivered by George Washington Custis; a national salute fired, &c. &c.; after which, some refreshments were prepared for the company by the proprietors. We wish them success, but we cannot say that we believe they will be able to build up a second London, or that their money might not have been better expended.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

New York.—The Legislature of the State of New York began its annual session at Albany on Tuesday week. The Message of the Governor to the Legislature is a document of the unwieldy bulk now fashionable. The Abolition question is discussed at great length, and legislative enactments are suggested as *possibly* necessary to prevent the publication of inflammatory papers and tracts on the subject.

Public Schools.—In the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, the Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the annual abstract of the School returns. Th Boston Daily Advertiser says—"The information contained in this document is calculated to be so valuable and important, that it is to be regretted that the remissness of several towns should render it incomplete. When the abstract was prepared, thirty towns had made no report.—Returns have been received from 227 towns; but from 56 of these they were not received within the time prescribed by law. In these 227 towns, there are 2397 school districts. The number of male children attending school, between the ages of four and sixteen, was 73,254, and of female children, 61,823. There were 2088 male, and 2548 female instructers. The amount raised by tax for the support of schools was $340,857 99; and $23,868 28 were raised by contribution for the same purpose. The average number of scholars attending academies and private schools was 23,278, and the estimated amount paid for their tuition $209,194 07.

In looking over our files of London papers to the 16th ult., we were struck with the space given to, and interest manifested in, our discussion with France. The universal conclusion, however, is, that unless the Message contained something hostile, all difficulties would be removed. A Paris correspondent of the London Courier, referring to this question, and to those in Europe connected with the imputed designs of Russia, says, with unconscious *naivette*—

How all this will end it is, at this moment, impossible to foresee, as much depends on the personal decisions of General Jackson and the Emperor Nicholas.

The interests and peace of the world dependent "upon the personal decisions of General Jackson and the Emperor Nicholas"! what a subject for reflection! what a juxtaposition of names!—The constitutional chief of a Republic, and the hereditary and unlimited monarch of a vast and subject Empire grouped together, as *the* two beings in the world, on whose "personal decisions," the happiness, the treasure, the lives and the morals of millions are dependent!

Do Americans, men worthy to be free, see nothing in the fact, that such an opinion of the influence of General Jackson, can obtain among any enlightened men in Europe—to make them regret the hour when the Constitution was held among us, as subordinate to party, and when the test of all measures was, as it now is—are they acceptable to, or desired by, General Jackson, not—are they wise, just, of common benefit, and constitutional in their essence? General Jackson and the Emperor Nicholas!—the juxtaposition is, indeed, significant.
N. Y. American.

A pleasant writer in the last number of the American Quarterly, reviewing the recent books of travels in North America, agrees with Mr. Tudor, one of the authors reviewed, that in addition to the American practice of bolting one's meals, another cause of that peculiar American disease called the dyspepsia is:—

"The enormous quantities of hot bread, hot rolls, smoking hot cakes, half baked and little removed from dough, and withal saturated with melted butter, which are consumed at nearly every meal, morning, noon and night, by all ages, and each sex—by little children as well as by grown up fathers and mothers." To these two quite sufficient reasons we can yet add another—and that is the custom of "taking tea," which means drinking a quantum of the Chinese beverage with a pretty substantial accompaniment of various relishes," two or three hours only after a hearty dinner. "Don't give the stomach too much to do," said an experienced physician, "and it will never trouble you," but it may well be supposed that it will murmur and revolt at the little repose which it is thus permitted to enjoy."

MARRIED,

In Richmond, Va., on the 13th instant, by the Rev. William S. Plumer, NATHAN A. STEDMAN, Esq., Comptroller of the State of North Carolina, to Miss EUPHANIA W., daughter of T. W. White, of that city.

In Moore county, on the 14th inst., at the house of Niven Macleran, Esq., Mr. RODERICK McINTOSH to Miss ELIZA JANE, daughter of the late John Smith, of this place.

DIED,

At Fort Gibson, in the Arkansas Territory, on the 19th day of November last, in the 26th year of his age, Lieut. AUGUSTINE F. SEATON, of the army of the United States, eldest son of William W. Seaton, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

Suddenly, in Robeson county, on the 22d ultimo, Tailor ARCHIBALD McLEAN, about thirty-five years of age, by Sanguineous Extravasation into the brain. He arose early the same morning apparently well as usual;—after taking some exercise by running, fell a victim to the above disease, and expired in a few moments, without a word, a struggle or a groan.

He has left numerous relations, and an extensive acquaintance to mourn his loss, who was moral in all his deportment, gentle in all his manners, kind and affectionate to all he knew, and much esteemed and beloved by all who knew him.
Communicated

In New York, on the 3d inst. Gen. WILLIAM NORTH, aged 83 years. Thus has passed away another of the gallant men who gave us a country and liberty. Gen. North was *Aid-de-Camp*, we believe, to *Baron Steuben*, and afterwards Adjutant General of the forces.—*New York American.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, January 18, Steamer John Walker, with Goods for Lindsay & Settle, J. G. & J. H. Cook, Willkings & Belden, Thomas Cochran, Joseph Baker, John McRae, A. McLauchlin, Gardner & McKethan, George McNeill, James McKeown, and D. Shaw, of this place, and for Nathan Wright, B. Baily & Co. Wheeler & Burnes, J. G. M. Lindsay, and A. Rensar of the interior.

Also, on the 15th, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for Willkings & Belden, Geo. McNeill, Hall & Johnson, Jones Fuller, Lindsay & Settle and A. Kimball, of this place; and Parish & McNeill, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Jan. 15, Steamer John Walker, with Cotton, Flour, Seed, &c. for Joseph Baker, J. Huske & Son, W. Wooten, W. S. Latta, Neill Johnson, G. McNeill, Blake & Steel, James McKeown, C. J. Orrell, J. Martine, S. W. Murley, J. Munn, John M. Dobbin, and O. P. Stark.

DEPARTED, January 19th, Clarendon Co's tow boat Packet, with Cotton and Flax Seed, for Stark & Pearce, Yarbrough & Ray and Thomas Sandford & Co.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JANUARY 21.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 00	Molasses,	32 a 34
Ditto, apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	6¾ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	10a 11
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton, new	13 a 13½	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	55 a 60	Tobacco, leaf,	5½ a 6
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25 a 1 40	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 25 a 6 75	Wheat,	1 15
Feathers,	35 a 40	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Iron,	4¼ a 5	Wool,	16a

New York, Jan. 13.

THE MARKET.—Stocks are all up, on account of the news from Europe, and the peaceful opinion is decidedly more prevalent. Flour is dull and lower, fair brands of Western have been sold and are selling at $7 25. Howard street at $7 25 a 37c; common Southern $7 a 7 25, large purchases might undoubtedly be made still lower; Corn dull at 87½ a 90c for Jersey and the best Southern. The common qualities of Cotton are offering about ¼ cent lb. lower, but there are no buyers as yet. *Jan 14.*

THE MARKET—Cotton remains quiet—the sales of Upland are 14½ a 15¼.

Private Boarding School

For Young Ladies, at Kelvin, near Pittsborough.

THIS Institution, long known as *Mrs. Edward Jones's School*, will hereafter be conducted under the joint superintendence and instruction of *Miss Charlotte C. Jones*, and the Subscriber. The next session will commence on the first Monday in February next, and continue until the middle of July, including a short vacation, when the second session of the year 1836, will commence, which will terminate on the 12th December. A competent Assistant will be employed, if necessary. It is in contemplation to enlarge the accommodations for the School and before the beginning of the next session, it is expected that every school-room convenience for each Young Lady will have been provided.

As it is determined to preserve the private character of the School, the Pupils will board in the families of the Teachers; exceptions to this rule will only be made in the cases of those who reside in the immediate vicinity, or within a few hours' ride of the School, or under peculiar circumstances of relationship.

TERMS.—Board, (including every necessary,) Tuition, Stationary, and the use of School Books, $75 per session.

Music and Drawing will form separate charges.

W. H. HARDIN.

Near Pittsborough, Jan. 20, 1836. 72-4t.

☞The Raleigh Register, Hillsborough Recorder, Western Carolinian and Wilmington Advertiser will insert the above 4 times, and forward their accounts to this Office for payment.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in March next, I will sell the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due for the year 1834, and all costs, viz:

	TAX.
½ Lot Haymount, Brick Tenement, listed by Jordan Howell, Taxes with 2 polls,	$2 54
1 do near James Campbell's, listed by Thomas McKay for Theophilus McKay,	19
2 do Harrington Hill, by James Selban,	38
60 acres joins Cole's Lands, by Jas. Guy,	68
130 do joins N. McDonald's, by Ebenezer Reddick,	1 08
152 do below the month of Raiford's Creek, listed by Michael D. King,	58
230 do Manor Plantation, by Allen Autry,	1 44
310 do joins Wm. Nunnery and A. Riley, listed by William Autry,	1 27
93 do Black River, by Martin Butler,	
300 do joins Theo. Guy, by Mary Cashwell,	1 14
40 do joins Wm. Grice, by Zadoc Grice, and one poll,	83
450 do joins Wm. Warrick, by John Warrick,	1 50
110 do Great Creek, by Daniel Williams,	21

The following is returned as Unlisted and consequently subject to a double tax:

1 Lot on Mumford street, as the property of John J. Davis,	20
1 do on do, do as James Dunn's,	57
1 do corner of Person and Ramsay streets, as Geo. Fletcher's, and 1 poll,	1 84
1 do Winslow do, as Thomas Grimes', and 1 do formerly Baily's, as do do,	1 52
1 do Franklin street, as Dicy Hammonds,	78
1 do late Mrs. England's, on Hay street, and now Wm. M. Johnson's,	4 18
1 do on Moore street, as James Kennedy's, and poll,	1 27

JOHN McLEAN, *Sheriff.*
January 19, 1836. 72 ts

Sheriff's Sales for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in March next, I will sell the following Tracts of LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1834, and all costs, viz:

	TAX.
2 Lots in Averasborough, listed by Burrel Dawson,	$0 04
567 acres on Black Mingo, listed by Morris Smith,	2 13
500 do on do do, by Zilpha Baget,	95
100 do on Stony Run, by Johnson Nelson,	19
78 do Black River, by Stephen Godwin,	30
187 do Neill's and Hugh's Creek, listed by D. W. Massey,	71
1494 do Neill's Creek, by James Stephens,	3 80
150 do Burrel O'Quin's Land, and 1 Poll,	84
180 do Hector's Creek, as the property of the Heirs of Urquhart,	50
20 do on do do, as Thomas Fox,	10
50 do on Parker's Creek, and 1 Poll as John Gilbert's,	89
37½ do Hector's Creek, and 1 Poll, as Stephen Rogers's.	84
175 do do, as John Rogers's,	38

JNO. L. ATKINS, *Collector,*
for JOHN McLEAN, *Sh'ff*
January 19, 1836 72ts.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

October Term, 1835.—In Equity.

Kinchin Atkison
vs
The Heirs, Divisees and Representatives of William Atkison, deceased.
} Bill filed for partition of Lands and profits of Mill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Atkison, Benjamin Atkison, William Atkison and John Atkison, Defendants named in said Bill of Complaint, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, that the Defendants above named appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, to plead, answer or demur to said Bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Rich'd C. Rhodes, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1835.

RICH'D C. RHODES, *C. & M. E.*
January 16, 1836 72 6w
(Price of Adv $2 50.)

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1835.

John R Donaldson, vs. Joshua R. White.—*Original Attachment.*—"No Goods or Chattels of the defendant to be found, then summoned the Firm of Willkings & Belden as Garnishees. E. W. Willkings, of the Firm of Willkings & Belden, filed his Garnishment, and discharged by the Court."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joshua R. White, the Defendant in this case, hath removed out of this County, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six successive weeks, in the *Fayetteville Observer*, printed in the Town of Fayetteville, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's claim, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, for the amount thereof, and the amount in Garnishee's hands condemned.

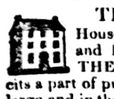
Witness, *Archibald McLean, Jun'r*, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1835, and sixtieth year of American Independence.

(72-6t.) ARCH'D McLEAN, *Jr., Clk.*

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.



THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

The Subscribers,

HAVING formed a Copartnership, will transact business under the Firm of HOOPER & McLAURIN, next door West of Mr John McArn, where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GOODS,

Which they will sell low for *Cash*, or to punctual customers at short credit.

J. H. HOOPER,
HUGH McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Oct 27, 1835. 60tf.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.,
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING
LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.
—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12. 1835. 19tf.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of BOOKS, embracing a very large number, of every description. They are far too numerous to be mentioned in detail

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Irving's Legends of the Conquest of Spain, The Linwoods; Magpie Castle; Tales of a Physician; Port Admiral; Francesca Carrara; Will Watch; Legends of a Log Cabin; Old Maids; Nights at Mess; Beauties of Irving; Nuts to Crack; Gall's Phrenology; Reed and Matheson's Visit to the American Churches; Wayland's Philosophy; Supplement to 6 months in a Convent; Crocket's Song Book; Orator's Own Book; Irving's Life of Columbus; Evans's Millwright's Guide; Cobbett's Advice to Young Men; Parley's Every Day Book; Missouri Harmony, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

November 19.

New Music.

A great variety of new Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c. for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,

GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,

OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B Ferguson, of Nashville; William H Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835 54tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835 46tf.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

J. GALES & SON'S ALMANAC,

FOR 1836.

Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, or sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do.,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do. Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63-tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

On Consignment.

A Highly finished Newark built close CARRIAGE, will be sold low Apply to

C. P. MALLETT.

Nov. 16, 1835. 63-tf.

Just Received,

A FEW barrels of Calcined PLASTER PARIS, best quality, for plastering or cornicing, for sale by J. E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, October 24. 60tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

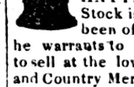
IMPORTANT

To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,



IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his customers in the State of North Carolina, whose accounts with him either open or closed by note, remained unpaid on the first of December instant, that his books and papers have been so much injured by the late fire, as to render it necessary for him to solicit from those doing business with him, a statement at as early a day as possible of their respective accounts. He further asks the favour of his friends, where more than one are trading in the same place, to transmit their statement to him under one cover by mail. He desires to avail himself of this occasion to return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during the period he has been engaged in business; and to assure his customers and friends that his means are ample and his arrangements completed for continuing his business as usual.

He is now opening a full assortment of

China, Glass & Earthenware,

At No. **83**, WATER STREET, two doors below his old Stand.

R C. WETMORE,

No. 83, *Water Street, near Old Slip.*

New York, Dec. 24, 1835. 69-7w.

N. B. Attorneys holding claims for collection are requested to communicate the particulars of the business in their charge as soon as possible.

R. C. W

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of Smith & Johnson, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st inst.. The business will be continued by A Johnson, at the old stand. All persons indebted to the Firm are requested to call and settle previous to the 1st. of January next, or they will find their notes and accounts placed in the hands of an officer for collection All persons having claims against them are requested to present them for settlement. DANIEL SMITH.

A. JOHNSON.

Dec. 17, 1835. 67tf.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will be receiving during the present week

150 PACKAGES,

Comprising a very general assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, which have been purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, and which they offer by the piece at reduced prices. Also receiving,

20 cases Tuscan Bonnets,
100 cases Mens' black and drab Fur and Silk Hats, in whole and half cases.

Together with a great variety of other Goods, which will make their assortment unusually attractive, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally, and to which their attention is invited.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, December 3, 1835. 65-tf.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and is now opening, his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boys' Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards, Bagging and Bale Rope,
A great variety of Men's and Women's Cloaks.

ALSO, a first rate article of Champaigne Brandy, Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, best quality. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN C. LATTA.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as no further indulgence can be given. Persons failing to comply with the above notice before the first of January, 1836, must expect to find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. J. C. L.

December 1. 1835. 65-tf

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer.

HAS just received a fresh and general supply from New York, of the following articles, viz:

Bunch Raisins,	Coffee & brown Sugar,
Currants,	Scotch Herrings,
Soft shell Almonds,	Jamieson's water Crackers,
Palm Nuts,	Cheese and Scotch Barley,
Filberts,	Race & ground Ginger,
Mace and Cloves,	Pepper and Alspice,
Cassia and Nutmegs,	Cream Ale, &c. &c.
Spanish Cigars,	
Loaf Sugar and Teas, assorted,	

A general assortment of TOYS, and a large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, on hand.

☞ His wholesale price for Candies by the 100 weight is 30 cents per pound.

He now tenders his thanks to his friends and customers, both in the town and surrounding country, for past favors, and hopes to share a portion of their future patronage.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1835. 63-4m.

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the month of January last, a negro man named JACK, and his Wife named ESTHER. The former is a Carpenter, about 40 years old, six feet high, black, speaks quick; the woman is about 30 years old, low, and of an Indian complection, said to have Indian blood. I bought them from Col. Joyner, of Sampson, a short time before they ranaway. Jack was originally purchased from Mr. Edwards, of Greene County, to which neighborhood they may have returned, but it is more likely that they have gone to Florida, near Quincey. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get them, or $20 for any information that may lead to their recovery.

HEROLD BLACKMORE

Duplin County, Sept. 10, 1835. 54tf.

State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1835

James H. Jarman and others, *vs.* Zecheriah Davis and others. } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Elizabeth Taylor, Windal Taylor, James Taylor, Catharine Davis, James T. Davis, Nimrod W. Leary, Catharine Leary, Barney Ivey and Elsey Ivey, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for three months successively, that the said Defendants may appear at the next Term of our Court to be held on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and set for hearing *ex parte* as to them.

(True copy from the Minutes.)

Test, JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*

Cost of adv. $4. 61-3m

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED to the Brick Store, one door West of Liberty Point, on Person Street.

Auction and Commission Business attended to as usual.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835. 53-tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Fine and superfine Broad CLOTHS, blue, black, green, claret, olive, brown, Oxford mixed and drab,
Blue, black, drab and brown Cassimeres,
Superior Vestings,
Rose and point Blankets,
Dress Hdkffs. and Shawls, a large assortment of all kinds,
Silks, Satins and Florences,
400 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks,
2500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, from the Petersburg manufactory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs, from the same manufactory,
Merino and other superior Calicoes,
French and English Merinoes,
6-4 and 4-4 Irish Linen, Lawns and Diaper,
Shell tuck and side Combs.

With many other articles, which are offered by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.

October 26, 1835. 60tf.

N. B. New Goods received by every arrival from New York.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS. fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
2000 lbs Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, "I Blake's" Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,

For sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835. 44-tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36-tf.

Journeymen Tailors wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ, by the 1st of March, two first rate JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, to whom liberal prices will be paid. Apply, by letter, post paid, to the Subscriber, or at the Observer Office for information.

ALEX. SUTHERLAND.

Bennettsville, S. C., January 6, 1836. 70tf

TOBACCO.

20 BOXES TOBACCO, (Fitzgerald Brand, Pittsylvania, Va.) a good article. For sale by A. KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835. 53-tf.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6-4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,
HATS AND SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
SHELL COMBS of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Dr. Bedell's Sermons.

THE above work has just been received, and Subscribers are requested to call for their copies. A few copies also for sale.

E. J. HALE.

September 22, 1835.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 14, 1832.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.
—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES,
Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W. I. and N. O. do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh
Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives,
Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835. 34tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

July 27, 1835. 47tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick.)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, ass'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, ass'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 43 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O

Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.